

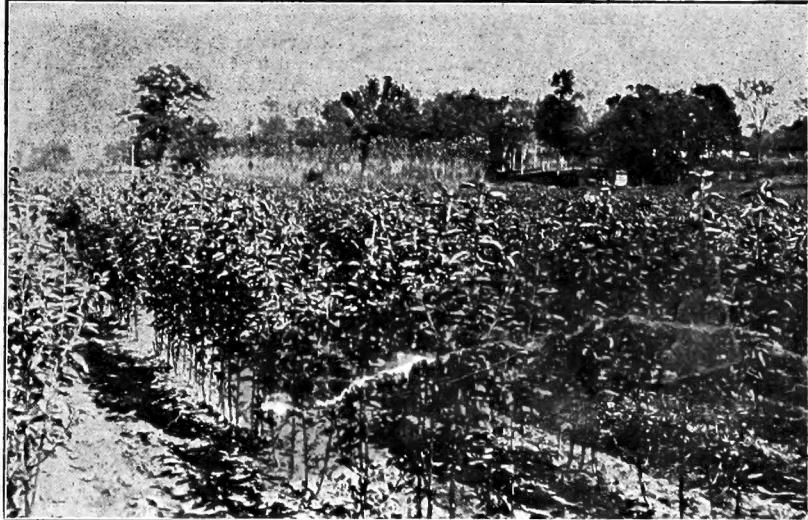
1908

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE



FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL
TREES

GRAPEVINES SHRUBS
SMALL FRUITS ROSES
EVERGREENS ETC.



View of Block of Apple Trees in our Nursery.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

Incorporated

YALESVILLE CONNECTICUT

A Few Words Our Customers Should Read

ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN EARLY. Many persons will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees and then send in their orders, expecting that we can fill them immediately. When we receive an order we immediately deduct the number of trees called for in each variety from our supply of stock in these varieties in the nursery and we consider them sold and late orders have to take what is left. By having orders in early we can give them better attention, plan the packing and shipping to better advantage, and with less liability of any mistakes being made. Write your name, post office and state distinctly, and be sure that you do this every time you write. If purchasers choose, they can leave selection with us, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter, or early medium or late fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

ERRORS. Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation, which is cheerfully done in all cases. We disclaim liability for losses arising from defective planting or subsequent cultivation and treatment. A continuation by the purchaser of the careful handling and earnest effort given the stock up to the time of its leaving our hands will ordinarily leave no room for losses or complaints.

GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants true to name and healthy, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and in case of an error on our part it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant the stock the day it arrives, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, it should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled-in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

IF STOCK IS FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

IF STOCK SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take from the package and plunge into water, or bury in the ground in an inclined position so as to cover with "the earth; thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until a fresh, plump appearance is regained, when the stock may be planted.

PLANTING. If trees fail to succeed when planted, it is considered always in order to abuse the nurseryman. But remember this, if you plant carelessly you will be the loser; nothing can prevent it, not even abusing the nurseryman. Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows, north and south, as wide as you wish, and open the rows with the plow as deeply as possible. It saves half the digging. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set deep enough to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil into separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached.

Important Points for Planters

NEVER PUT ANY MANURE IN THE HOLES. A little bone-dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole. Fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, given the first season, will retain the moisture and prevent injury from drought.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS should be set in a pail containing two or three inches of water and taken out one at a time as planted, not allowing the roots to be exposed to the sun or air. If not ready to plant strawberries on arrival, do not pour water on them in the package or in the bunches, as they will surely heat and spoil. They may be spread out thinly in shallow trenches, with their crowns even with the surface, heeled-in, as advised for trees, sprinkled with water and shaded for a few days.

CULTIVATE your valuable young trees and shrubs, at least as well as you do your cabbage or corn, till July 1st, then sow a cover crop of crimson clover, cow peas, or oats for winter protection. Whoever puts grass in a young orchard does one of the things most certain to cause failure.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT A GIVEN DISTANCE APART.

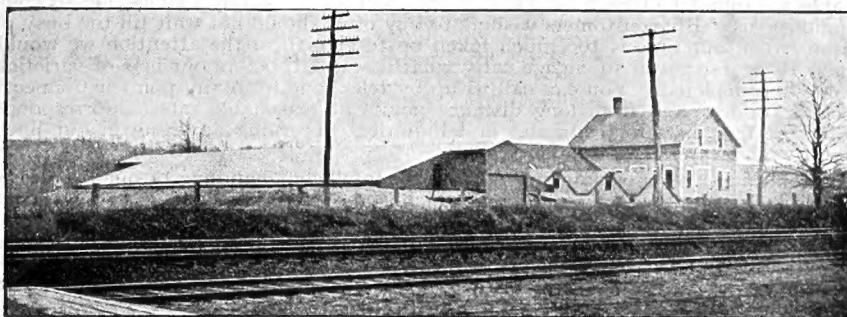
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	16 feet apart each way.....	170
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722	20 feet apart each way.....	108
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	16x20 feet apart each way.....	136
8 feet apart each way.....	680	20x30 feet apart each way.....	72

SUITABLE DISTANCES OF TREES, ETC., IN PLANTING.

Apples.....	30 to 40 feet apart each way
Pears, standard	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Pears, dwarf	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Cherries.....	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Plums.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Peaches.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Quinces.....	10 to 12 feet apart each way

Currants	3 to 4 feet apart each way
Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart each way
Raspberries	3 to 4 feet apart each way
Blackberries.....	4 to 6 feet apart each way
Strawberries.....	1½ to 3 feet apart each way
Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet apart each way

In finding the number of plants or trees that a piece of ground will hold, determine the distance you are to set them apart; pace your piece of ground to find how many rows you will have; also find how many it will take for each row; find the product of the two and you will have the number that you want.



View of our buildings from the northwest, showing roof and gables of our large storage cellars, and main track and siding of The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. which runs by our plant.

INTRODUCTORY

It gives us great pleasure to again greet our friends and customers, old and new, and to be able to announce that we have an exceptionally desirable stock of fruit trees and plants to offer for the coming delivery season. The past season has been favorable for growth and our stock is far above the average in quality.

Keeping in mind that for the amateur as well as the large commercial growers a few of the best tested varieties are better than a large assortment of doubtful ones, we have discarded from our lists and discontinued growing many varieties we have found to be worthless or undesirable. Our list may not be as long as some but our aim has been to grow and offer only varieties of real merit. These include the old varieties that have proven themselves worthy and new varieties that promise to prove productive and profitable for the planter.

We are much better equipped than ever before to handle our increasing business, having frost proof storage cellars covering over 8000 square feet so that we can safely store much of our stock through the winter and do much of our handling and packing under cover.

We have as nice a lot of Peach and Apple trees as were ever grown in a nursery, straight, clean, handsome trees, well rooted and all right in every way. We have made a specialty for years of growing these trees and it has become a science with us and a matter of pride to produce the best that can be grown. We dig our trees with a machine digger which gets practically all the valuable root system, a great advantage, leaving the trees in much better shape for successful planting than by the old way of digging trees by hand. We spend much time and care in grading our stock, making several different and distinct grades to meet and suit the varying demands of our customers.

We have two large fumigating houses and fumigate all stock sent out with Hydrocyanic acid gas, as an effective safeguard. Entomologist's certificate of inspection accompanies shipments.

We employ skilled and experienced help in digging, handling and packing our stock, giving it constant personal supervision and every known precaution is taken to have all stock true to label and handled and packed in such a way as to reach the customer in the best condition.

We think we have superior advantages over many of our competitors who solicit trade. It is not common that nurserymen have and control, personally, in conjunction with their nursery work, large orchards of bearing trees. We have been doing this for some years and are pleased to say that when we speak of our trees being true to name we mean just that. We cannot do more on our part, and if the railroads do their part in promptly transporting shipments, and the planter does his part faithfully when he receives his order, success with our stock is certainly assured.

We are on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., about fifteen miles from New Haven and twenty miles from Hartford, and about three miles from Meriden, with which we have trolley connection. We have a long side-track next to our packing house which we use to great advantage in shipping.

We are glad to have our friends and customers come and inspect our plant and our stock and see how and where we conduct our business. Visitors are welcome and where practicable we think it often more satisfactory to those who buy extensively to come in person and see us. But customers wishing to buy of us should not wait till the busy packing season when our time is too much taken up to give them the attention we would be glad to. It is far better to engage early what is wanted, before our lists of varieties are broken up and depleted. You can call us up by telephone from any point in Connecticut, for 25 cents or less, and from long distance points at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited. Letters, lists for estimates and inquiries concerning anything in our line will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Our reputation rests on fair dealing and the intelligent handling of our business, and it is our desire to supply stock of all kinds which is absolutely first class in every particular. We grow these varieties here in our nursery and if ordered before supply is exhausted we can supply our customers with their choice of stock, that will surely prove both pleasing and profitable. Our list of customers is greatly increasing every year and we thank all those who have favored us with their orders in the past and confidently trust for a continuance of their patronage.

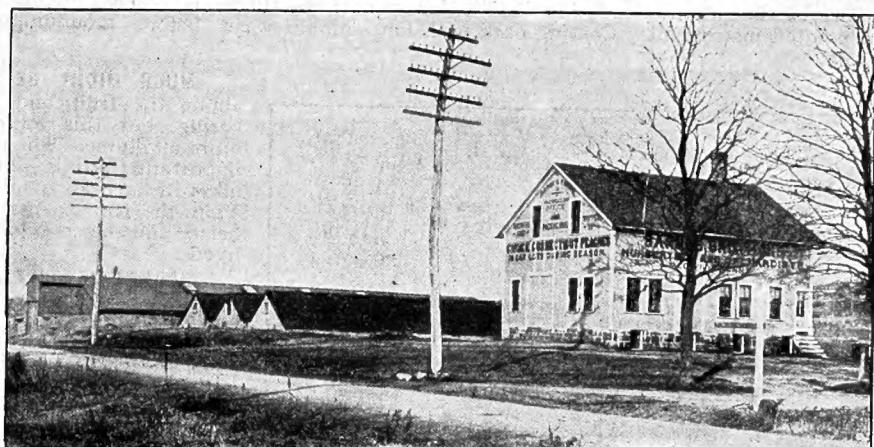
**THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO., Incorporated
YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT**

P E A C H E S

A Few Hints on the Successful Growing of the Peach

The growing of Peach Trees is our specialty. We fully believe that our combination of soil and methods of handling taken together produce a tree of the very best character, either for the orchard man to plant or for the purposes of the fruit garden. That our trees "prove out" satisfactorily we are bound to believe from the character of our orders from those who best know how to plant.

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial Peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. New York and Connecticut are becoming large Peach producers. With the hardier varieties now propagated it is possible to grow Peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens, there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit.



VIEW OF OUR OFFICE, PACKING AND STORAGE BUILDINGS.

Colony Street, the macadamized street passing our buildings was formerly known as the "Old Colony Road" between New Haven and Hartford, used by the first settlers of the state.

OUR TREES ARE GROWN from the best obtainable seed and we take every possible precaution to produce trees that are healthy and true to name.

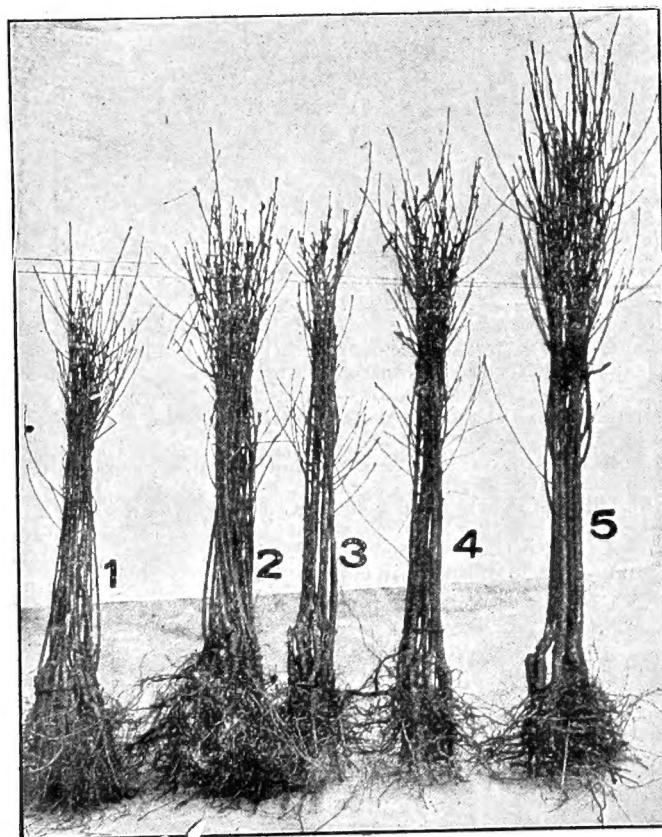
HINTS ON SOIL AND CARE OF TREES. Peaches can be grown on a great variety of soils with varying success; but in selecting an orchard site we prefer one that has lain idle for years with soil both dry and strong. If the soil is not fertile to start with, it can be enriched as the trees grow. Land that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre would, with thorough cultivation, bring a Peach orchard to a bearing age in vigorous condition. Worn out land can be made profitable Peach land, if a liberal use is made of wood ashes, or a mixture of ground animal bone and muriate of potash. Land of intermediate fertility should be treated as the condition requires, using more or less fertilizer as may be needed to induce a moderate wood growth.

DISTANCE OF PLANTING must be governed by local conditions. On rich, heavy soil; trees should be planted 18 feet apart; on average land, 16 by 18 feet is about right, while on light land 16 by 16 feet will not be too close. A few orchard men are planting 10 by 18 and 10 by 20 and after getting one or two crops cutting out every other 10 foot tree, this leaving the maturing trees ample space to develop in as well as doubling the yield of first crops.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the young trees should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a half-inch of the main stem, this stem itself being cut back at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. Afterward all sprouts should be removed except just what are wanted for the new top of the tree. After this it will be necessary to prevent the tops getting too dense, as a result from using too much manure or too severe pruning, by thinning out part of the new growth.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION is of much more importance than fertilization, and is indispensable to success. After an orchard has reached bearing age its condition must be an index to after-treatment. A moderate growth only is required. An excessive growth of wood and foliage should be avoided, and this can usually be regulated by withholding fertilizer and cultivation. The beginner will soon discover that on rich land trees with excessively dense foliage will not produce brilliant colored fruit of fine flavor; but on poor land some of this luxuriant growth will be desirable and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. Phosphoric acid, potash and clover are best for light or sandy land, which is usually deficient in potash. We have found wood ashes to be a most complete fertilizer for Peach trees, but if some nitrogen is needed to induce more wood growth, a good grade of bone or tankage is always in order to use, giving both nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Avoid the use of dissolved rock in combination with wood ashes, but otherwise its use gives a cheap source of phosphoric acid and with muriate of potash gives a very low priced fertilizer.

BORERS. The best method of caring for the borers is as follows: Mound up with earth to the height of eight or ten inches during the month of June and leave in this condition till after October 1st, then withdraw the mound and if any borers are present, (which may be known by the gummy exudation filled with sawdust), dig them out with a knife or other sharp pointed instrument. Coating bark with lime-sulphur wash before mounding will also help.



This photograph illustrates the way we grade and bunch our Peach trees. Beginning at the left, Fig. 1 shows our 2 to 3 ft. grade tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 2, our 3 to 4 ft., light, caliper just under 7-16th inch, tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 3, our 3 to 4 ft. regular grade, calipering 7-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, tied in bunch of ten. Fig. 4, our $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-16 inch grade in bunch of ten. Fig. 5, our 9-16 and up grade in bunch of ten. Our two grades of 3 to 4 ft. trees are fully as good as the "seconds" of other firms. Notice how evenly each grade runs. We grade our trees almost entirely by caliper instead of height.

MUCH MIGHT BE SAID about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. Thin the fruit to make it better and the trees longer-lived.

ORDER OF RIPENING.

Differences in seasons, soil location, culture and age of trees all have their influence on the time of ripening of the different varieties, but as a guide to our customers we have prepared the following list to show as nearly as possible the time and order in which the varieties usually begin to ripen in this latitude.

Greensboro, July 25 to August 1; Carman and Waddell, August 10 to 15; Mountain Rose, August 25, Champion and Foster, September 1 to 5; Crawford's Early and Old Mixon, September 5 to 10; Alberta and Stump, September 10 to 15; Bequett Free and Crawfords Late, September 20; Chairs Choice, September 25; Fox and Smock, October 1, Stevens, October 5. This is approximately the time that the varieties begin to ripen and their period of ripening lasts from one to three weeks.

SMALL TREES. It is not always that the largest trees are the best. Medium sized trees are taken up

with plenty of roots—nearly all the roots the trees ever had—and are not seriously checked when transplanted.

LARGE PLANTERS, and those at a distance, will find that there is a great economy in medium sized trees. Of course they do not look so large when first planted, but when bearing time comes the little fellows will be found ready for work and a large saving is made in first cost and in labor in planting.

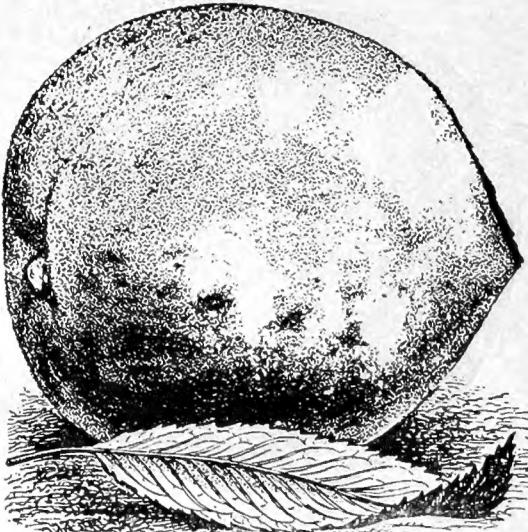
THE PEACH

TEN LEADERS IN PEACHES

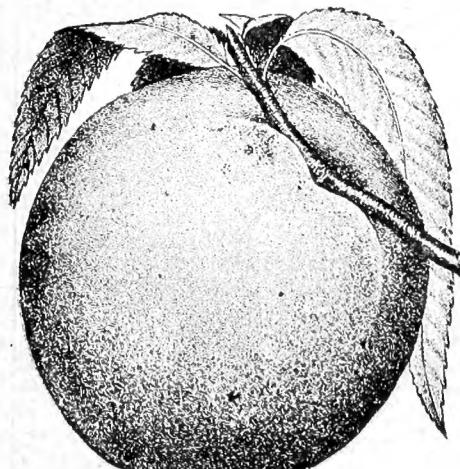
The following ten varieties placed as nearly as possible in the order of their ripening, comprise a list which we can unhesitatingly recommend to prospective planters of Peach orchards. The dates of ripening of different varieties vary with the seasons and other conditions, but the dates given may be considered as approximately correct as to time of beginning to ripen and as each variety has its period of from one to two weeks these ten varieties will form a continuous succession through the whole peach season.

CARMAN. A new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening about the same time as Early Rivers, yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself; large, roundish, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of Mountain Rose. It is a great thing to have a Peach so early which is yet of such elegant quality. Carman is also a notable shipper—it carries well for long distance.

HIELEY (Early Bell). This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all Peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, giving us a large, rich, creamy white Peach, with rich blush on sunny side, as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. Ripens just before Mountain Rose.



CARMAN PEACH.



OLD MIXON PEACH.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large; roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet, extra fine quality; separates freely from the stone. This is one of the standard commercial sorts that can be depended on for profit. August 25th to September 1st.

OLD MIXON. This is a fine, large, exceedingly productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety. Skin yellowish white with a red cheek, flesh white but red at the stone, tender, rich and excellent. Sept. 10th.

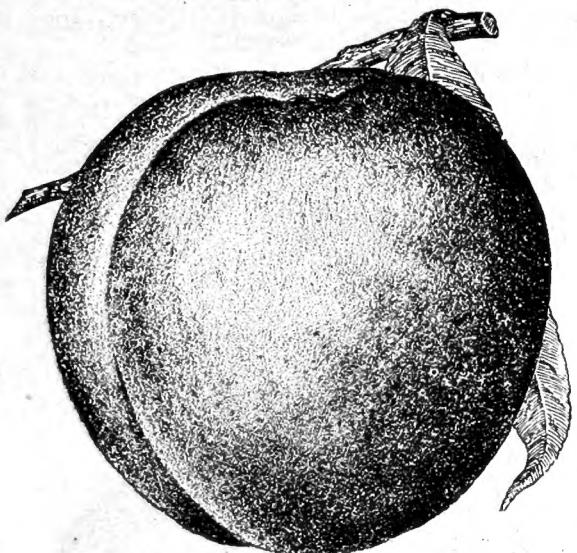
CHAMPION. Fruit large, of beautiful appearance, flavor delicious, rich, sweet, juicy, skin creamy white, with red cheeks. A good shipper, ripening with Mountain Rose or a few days later. The peculiarity of this handsome Peach is the hardiness of its fruit buds,

having stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero and produced an abundant crop the following season. It should have a place in every collection.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive. Very prolific, free. Sept. 1st to 5th.

ELBERTA. Here is the King of Market Peaches! An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow Peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow. This is truly a fine Peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. The tree is vigorous and very productive. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping and none is cultivated more extensively. It is the ideal market Peach, and a royal fruit. The fruit market has never yet had too many of this sort. A perfect freestone. Sept. 15th.

STUMP. Large, roundish; skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of excellent quality. A very productive and profitable Peach and one of the most popular.



FRANCIS PEACH.

with shipping qualities unsurpassed. Ripens about three weeks after Elberta, which it exceeds in quality.

NEW HAVEN, CO., CONN.,
April 30, 1906.

I received the Nursery stock all right and in good shape.

J. KIPP.

ORANGE CO., N. Y.,
May 22, 1906.

Stock came all O. K. and was fine.

W. K. Kreymer.

ULSTER CO., N. Y.,
May 23, 1906.

I was very much pleased with the trees, so clean and straight rooted, it was a pleasure to set them out.

G. S. CLARKE.

FRANCES. This new Peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely in ripening. By the time the latter is done, the Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession, and reaches the market at a time when Peaches command the highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is an extremely handsome Peach, of a beautiful yellow, covered almost entirely with a brilliant red. In size it about equals the Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches circumference. It is very productive; the originator cut a branch nine inches long, on which were growing nine full sized Peaches. Its flesh is particularly solid, and as a shipper it is unsurpassed.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. This new and valuable Peach is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is large, shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer. Skin a beautiful yellow streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. An annual and prolific bearer,



BUDDERS AND TYERS.

General List of Peaches

Arranged Alphabetically

BEQUETT FREE. Large; skin greenish white, blushed and marbled with red; flesh white and of fine quality. It is a certain and heavy bearer, and the fruit is all large.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A large and handsome late yellow Peach, with conspicuous red cheek, ripening a few days later than Crawford's Late. Flesh deep yellow, of high flavor, juicy and melting. Tree hardy and vigorous. We quote from *The Rural New-Yorker* of September 22, 1900: "Many varieties have been brought forward of the season and character of the Late Crawford, but none that seemed to be superior in all respects except Chair's. It is just like a very large Late Crawford, but excels it in size and seems to be less subject to rot. It is also a trifle longer in ripening its fruit, which is sometimes very convenient when a large quantity requires marketing. The fruit hangs on remarkably well."

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. The true Crawford's Early, of which we have a large guaranteed stock, is a most valuable market Peach. It is a magnificent, yellow-fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. This variety was almost extinct, but it has been revived better than ever. Many growers have been raising a small, yellow-fleshed Peach and calling it Crawford's Early, by which they have done great injustice to this splendid fruit. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive. Sept. 5th to 10th.

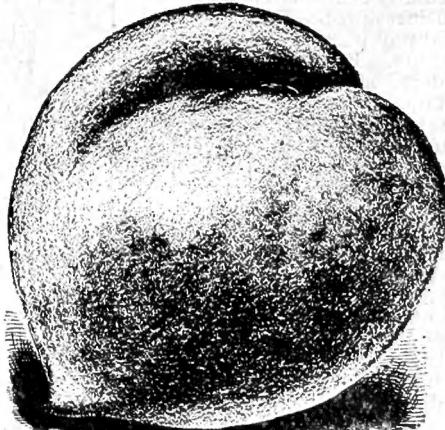
CRAWFORD'S LATE. A standard sort, of large size, which holds its own with the best of its competitors. Considered by some as the very best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed Peach, unequalled in quality. There are few Peaches which excel it as a market fruit. Sept. 20th.

FOSTER. Large, yellow flesh, skin lemon-yellow, with bright red blush. The brilliant colorings place this Peach among the "fancy yellows." It ripens closely with Crawford's Early, but is larger and of better quality. Sept. 5th.

FOX'S SEEDLING. Medium to large, white flesh; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer. One of the most profitable late white Peaches grown. As popular among late white Peaches as is Mountain Rose among medium early. Oct. 1st.

GREENSBORO. The very earliest of the early Peaches, preceding Alexander, which has always been quoted as a standard of earliness, and is an almost perfect freestone. It is beautiful in appearance, being covered with light and dark crimson, shaded with yellow. The flesh is white, very juicy and of extra quality. The tree is a good grower. August 1.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Size large, shape oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. It is perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white Peach ever grown. Season September 20th to October 10th, according to season and soil.



FOX SEEDLING.

NIAGARA. Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored, flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford. This is truly a fine Peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance.

REEVE'S FAVORITE. Large to very large; yellow flesh and skin beautifully striped and shaded with bright red. Crowned with size, beauty and quality, this is a queen among Peaches. On these points nothing is wanting. It objects to over-bearing, and will not produce a full crop as often as some other varieties, but commands a fancy price in market, and will net big money. Should be included in every list. Sept. 10th.

SALWAY. Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and rich. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

SMOCK. Medium to large light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent quality. October 1st.

STEVEN'S RARERIPE. Large, white, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy and of fine quality; a regular bearer; hardy. October 5th.

WADDELL. A remarkable new Peach of great promise. Mr. Waddell, the originator, says: "The blossoms were frozen stiff one year, and yet bore a crop of fruit when other varieties were all killed." Fruit medium to large, oblong, rich, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of the Peach; skin thick; flesh firm, rich, sweet and melting when fully ripe. A perfect freestone, which for quality cannot be beat, and a good shipper. Remember this Peach ripens ten days before Mountain Rose. It has been commended very highly by those who have planted it largely

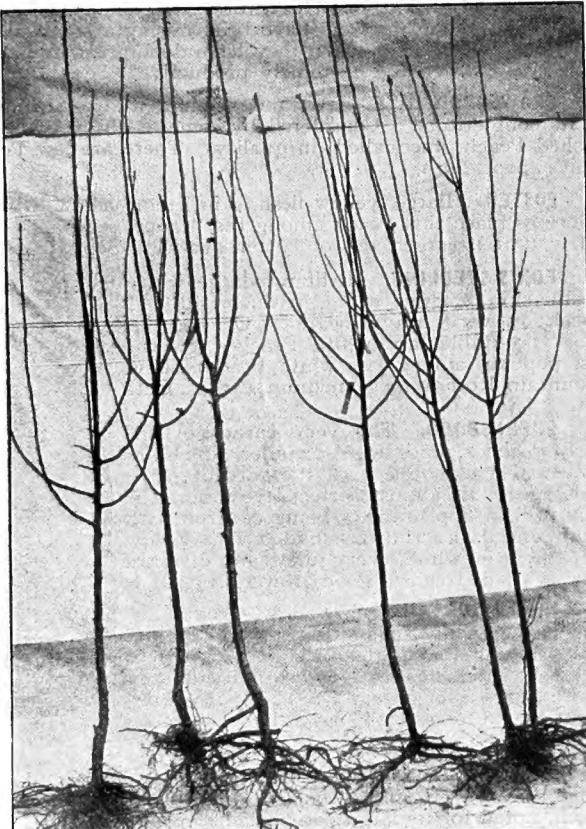
PROFITS IN FRUIT GROWING

Twenty-five years ago the great cry was "you will overdo the business." This same prediction has been made many times since, but largely by people who neglected to plant, or those who after planting failed to care for their orchards intelligently.

We have had [the] pleasure of seeing the development of the peach growing business in this locality from a beginning when to be a planter of a thousand trees was to be considered next of kin to a lunatic until the present time, a period of about twenty-five years, during which it has been abundantly proved that the planting of suitable waste or idle lands with fruit trees, particularly peach, is a most sound business proposition, one that will pay back again very large profits. From a business considered as most hazardous in character it has passed to that of one suitable for sound business men to engage in and expect to get large dividends in return.

Year by year the planting of orchards increases. Trees can hardly be grown fast enough to supply the demand and yet the market demands for choice fruit seems to indicate that the time is far distant when too much such fruit will be produced to yield a profit,

It has been abundantly demonstrated that it is not too much to expect a peach orchard to have paid for itself at five years of age, leaving the crops of heavy yields which come with the more full maturity of the trees as mostly profits. An investment



This photograph shows three each of two grades of our Apple trees. The three at the left are our $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up grade, the three at the right our $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch grade. Notice the handsome root system with which our trees are equipped.

An investment in a peach orchard according to now well known conditions, is a proposition many times better than ten per cent. stock.

With our present refrigerator service our fruits reach the cold Northwest, and by the same service our Apples and Pears find ready sale on the European markets, and are eagerly sought for, and the promise in the near future of much quicker time and cheaper trans-

portation in reaching foreign markets, make prospects bright for better profits in the future.

We wish to particularly emphasize this one point: *Get good stock whatever it costs. It is cheaper in the end than any amount of trash given you.*

A P P L E S

APPLES FOR HOME USE. Every owner of a home in the United States should grow Apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked fresh from one's own trees.

APPLES FOR PROFIT. The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than almost any line of out-door work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently.

VARIETIES. For family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalogue. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality, and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well-tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

WHEN YOU PLANT. At least three-fourths of the previous year's growth should be removed from the tree at planting. The lower branches should be the longest; each cut should be made just beyond a bud. Should the top be spreading, cut to an inside bud, and if it is upright cut to an outside bud. This is of great importance, and should be carefully followed.

These directions apply to the large well branched grades of all fruit trees; our methods for the smaller grades of fruit trees are peculiarly adapted to those grades, and we would not think of applying these methods there.

No other fruit is really of so much importance as the Apple; no other farm crop will produce one-fourth as much per acre as a good *Apple Orchard*.

General List of Apples

SUMMER APPLES

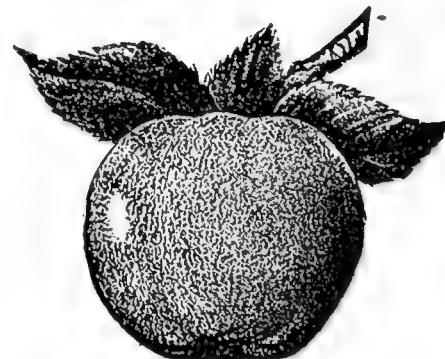
EARLY HARVEST. Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

GOLDEN SWEET. A large yellow Apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, crimson, rather acid, juicy, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer. Highly esteemed for its fine appearance, earliness and hardiness.

SWEET BOUGH. Large, pale yellow, sweet and juicy. An abundant bearer.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Bears very young, often the third or fourth year.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

AUTUMN APPLES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. One of the most productive, hardy and valuable fall Apples known. Large, streaked red and yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and a young and abundant bearer.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, yellow, tender, one of the most valuable. Excellent for cooking. Succeeds in nearly all sections.

FAMEUSE OR SNOW. Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored. Very hardy, productive and popular.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, striped red. A popular variety.



HURLBUT.

HURLBUT. A large yellow Apple beautifully splashed and striped with red; flesh white, crisp, very tender and juicy, sub-acid. An apple of excellent quality, and the tree very vigorous and a great bearer. Well worthy of a place in every collection.

McINTOSH RED. Large, dark red, of Fameuse type. A handsome Apple of fine quality. Tree vigorous and hardy. Keeps till December or later.

POUND SWEET. Large, yellow, sweet and rich; valuable.

WINTER APPLES

BALDWIN. Too well known and popular to need description.

BELLFLOWER. Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular; good keeper. November to April.

BEN DAVIS. Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a popular kind and a good keeping winter variety and should be in every commercial orchard. This variety is being planted more and more each year by those that have fruited and know it, on account of its being such a young and regular bearer of handsome, late-keeping fruit that is remarkably free from fungii, and sells for as much or more than varieties of better quality.

BISMARCK. Tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Late fall and early winter. Originator's description.

FALLAWATER. Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek, mild, sub-acid. Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer.

GANO. An Apple with a very great future. A fine commercial sort. Very hardy. A half brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March; rapid grower, fruit very handsome, flesh pale yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. Large, good marketing and keeping.

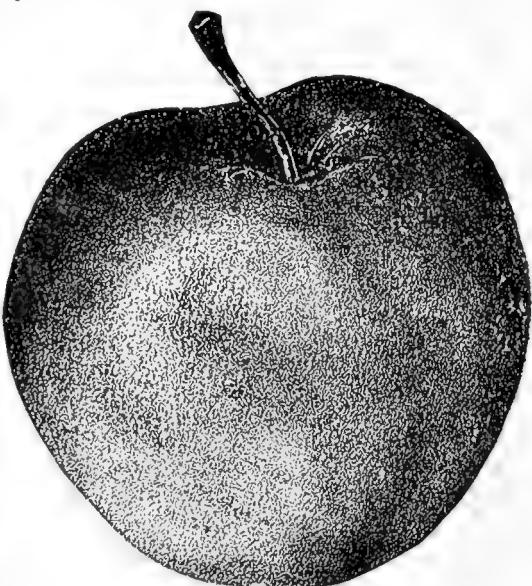
GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium, dull russet, juicy and high flavored. Hardy and good bearer and a fine keeper.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. An Apple of the highest quality, medium to large size. Rich golden yellow. Hardy, vigorous and a very productive and profitable variety, bearing young.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH. Large, striped yellow and red. Good grower and bearer.

JACOB'S SWEET. A large, handsome, roundish Apple; yellow with red cheek; strong grower and heavy bearer. One of the best sweet Apples.

JONATHAN. Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable Apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark



GANO.

red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. October to January.

KING. A fine New York Apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy; tree vigorous and hardy; bears early. Many Apples of poor quality are sold at high prices to uninformed buyers just because they are marked "Kings." November to January.

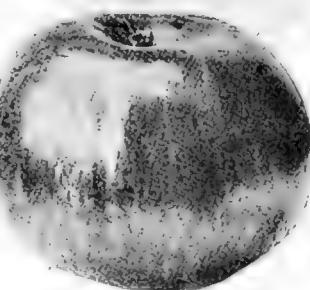
NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Of medium size, greenish yellow; of fine quality and a good keeper December to May.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, striped red, juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower and a great bearer.

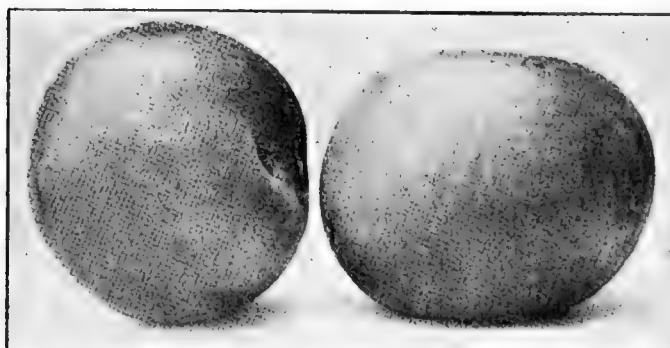
OPALESCENT. Probably the handsomest Apple ever put on the market. Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish reflecting objects like a mirror, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. The original tree has never failed to produce from a moderate to a full crop. It is not only a beauty, but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. Season December to March.

PECK'S PLEASANT. Large, pale yellow, very rich with flavor like a Newtown Pippin. Tree erect grower and good bearer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. A well known and justly popular variety. Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. One of the very best for cooking. Tree grows strong and spreading and an abundant bearer: an excellent keeping Apple.



OPALESCENT.



RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS.

SUTTON BEAUTY. Medium to large, handsome yellow, striped or crimson. Flesh tender, excellent quality, remarkable keeper. Tree free growing, rapidly taking a leading place as a market Apple.



ROME BEAUTY.

WEALTHY. Large, red, streaked with white, excellent quality. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive. One of the most valuable market Apples grown.

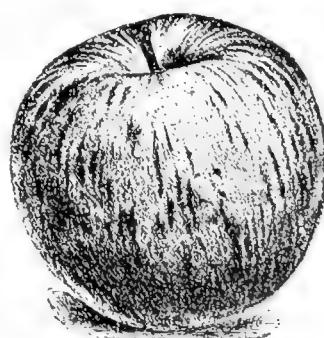
WOLF RIVER. Large, handsome red, flesh white and fine quality, sub-acid. Tree very hardy and productive.

YORK IMPERIAL. Medium size, oval, angular, skin green-

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow, bright red, handsome, first quality, moderate grower, good bearer. This Apple often bears at four years after planting and they are large and uniform from the first crop. Such points in Apples are rare.

ROXBURY RUSSET. Popular on account of productiveness and long keeping.

Flesh tender, Productive. This is



SUTTON BEAUTY.

ish, yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples are more popular and more profitable each year. Much has been made in their culture in the recent past. They should be given liberal consideration with all other fruits suitable to this climate.

HYSLOP. Dark red covered with thick, blue bloom; round, yellow flesh, sub-acid, tender, large. Good for cooking and cider. Hardy.

RED SIBERIAN. Small, tree a good grower; bears early; handsome.

TRANSCENDENT. Medium to large; roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow with red cheek, with thin white bloom, flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant. Early Fall. Best of its class.

PEARS

STANDARD PEARS should be planted 20 feet apart. They will grow on almost any soil, provided the sub-soil is not too wet. Whenever this is the case the ground should be thoroughly underdrained. In every poor soil a moderate top-dressing of manure in the Fall will be of advantage. When a tree is assailed by the blight, cut off the part affected several inches below all appearance of the disease.

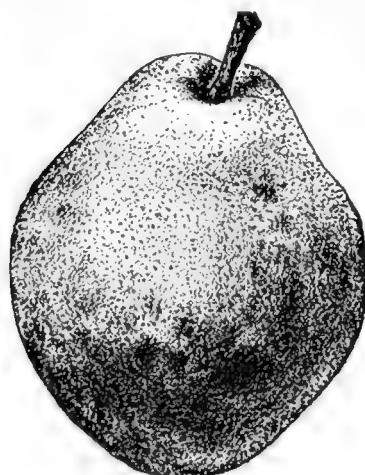
DWARF PEARS should be planted 12 feet apart. At the time of planting, and every Spring thereafter, they should be thoroughly pruned, shortening in the current year's growth about one-half, aiming to form a round and well-proportioned head. The ground should be well cultivated, enriched by a top-dressing of manure in the autumn, and well mulched in the spring. Pears grown on standards or dwarfs should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and autumn varieties should be gathered about ten days before they are ripe, and winter Pears before frost sets in.

BARTLETT. Large; buttery, rich-flavored, melting; good grower; flesh white, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. August and September.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU. Large; melting. Tree a stout grower, regular and reliable in bearing. October and November.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. Large, juicy, melting, fine grained. Tree vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, attractive, red-cheeked, good. Resembles Bartlett, but is earlier and without its musty flavor. Very desirable.



KIEFFER (Half Size).

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dark red cheek. Strong grower and a good bearer. Attains greatest perfection when dwarfed on quince root. October and November.

HOWELL. Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red check; handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic. Profuse bearer, hardy and valuable. September and October.

KIEFFER. Tree vigorous, blight-proof; an early, profuse and regular bearer. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red; flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, with a marked musky aroma. Excellent for canning and market. Best when house-ripened.

KONCE. A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright, handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper.

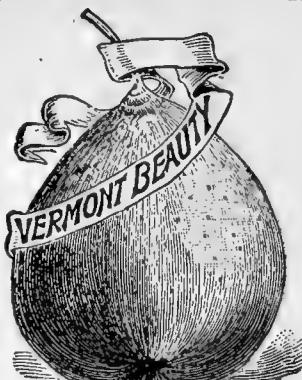
LAWRENCE. Medium sized, light yellow; sugary, good; reliable and productive. December to January.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY. Tree especially desirable as a dwarf; vigorous, very productive; fruit medium size, pyriform, somewhat one-sided; skin smooth, glossy, pale green in shade, but brownish red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. September and October.

SECKEL. Small, rich, yellowish; one of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Very productive. September and October.

SHELDON. Medium to large; yellow and somewhat russet; a fine grower and productive. One of the best. October.

VERMONT BEAUTY. This beautiful and valuable Pear is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, leaves free from blight, the tree an annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of Pears, the Seckel, than any other Pear on the market. It is of full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine-red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripens with and after Seckel. Is one of the most profitable market Pears and one of the best for home use.



VERMONT BEAUTY.

WILDER EARLY. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome Pear. It holds its foliage well, and thus far has been free from blight or other disease. Medium size, handsome, of high quality; solid and does not rot at the core. Tree bears young.

WORDEN-SECKLE. A seedling of the Seckle. Equal in quality to its famous parent which it much resembles in flavor, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckle; a hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. October.

WORDEN-SECKLE
(Reduced Size).

DWARF PEARS

We can furnish the following varieties of Dwarf Pears: Wilder, Clapp's, Bartlett, Seckle, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Vermont Beauty, Louise Bonne and Lawrence.

JAPAN PLUMS

The value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two and three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums as abundantly and cheaply as our most common apples. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never seriously injured by the curculio. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in favor of their marketing. Like the peach, the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting some trees each year so as to keep up the supply. The trees produce so abundantly that some have feared a glut of the fruit and planting for the last year or two has fallen off, but we predict larger returns from the fruit in the next few years for those who stick to them and keep planting.

PLEASE REMEMBER when you write, to send us the names of your friends who are interested in fruits.

NEW LONDON, CO., CONN., May^u7.

I received the trees in good condition and was pleased with them. They were full as large as I expected if not larger and also the blackberries were in good shape.

R. A. DAY.

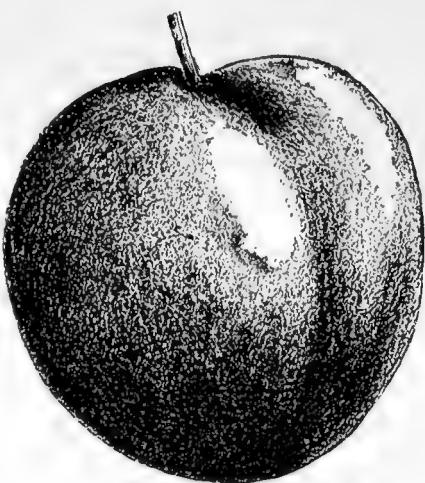
NEW VARIETIES

OCTOBER PURPLE. One of the latest of all the Japs. Another of Luther Burbank's productions that promises to be a leading commercial variety, on account of extreme lateness. Late is the word when we talk of the greatest profit from Plum-growing in the North.

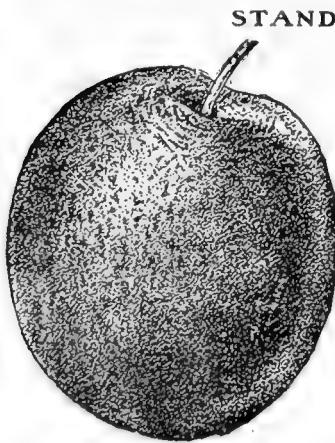
Luther Burbank speaks of this Plum thus: "October Purple is a splendid grower, ripens up its wood early to the tips; bears every season; fruits all over the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches like many other kinds. Fruit very uniform in size. It is a superb variety." Specimens of the fruit measuring 7 inches in circumference were sent from California to Connecticut, and not only arrived in good condition, but kept for three weeks afterwards. Fruit is large, dark purple and of good quality.

CLIMAX. Fruit is heart shaped, as large as Wickson, and more highly colored, so fragrant that a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit. Professor H. E. Van Deman, in *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "Climax is about the largest Plum I have ever seen, except Kelsey. The shape is oval and quite regular. In color it is a deep reddish purple, very rich looking and attractive. The flesh is yellow and firm until fully ripe, when it becomes melting and juicy. It is almost a freestone. The flavor is a pleasant sub-acid, with a peculiar aroma that is deliciously refreshing. The quality is much better than that of any early Plum I know, and is good compared with any kind. It ripens before Willard or Red June."

SHIRO. A strong grower, wood hard and wiry. Fruit is produced in profusion, medium to large, clear light yellow, with thin white bloom. *The Rural New Yorker* says: "This is one of the best for home use and we think would be acceptable in any market not strongly prejudiced against yellow Plums. As grown here Shiro's are equal to the finest California grown Plums in appearance and 1,000 per cent. better in quality."



OCTOBER PURPLE



BURBANK

STANDARD JAPANESE PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

BURBANK. The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red, with lilac bloom. August.

HALE; Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage. Ripens middle of September.

RED JUNE. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

SATSUMA. A purple-fleshed Plum of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored. Pit very little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Unexcelled for canning and preserving, and considered by some to be the most valuable of Japan Plums. Midseason to late.

WICKSON. Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "A sturdy upright grower; fruit

handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom, stone small, flesh fine texture firm, sugary and delicious." The wood of this tree does not seem to be hardy enough to stand our climate."

GENERAL LIST OF EUROPEAN PLUMS

A rich, strong soil best suits the Plum. Good cultivation and regular fertilizing are required. If "black knot" should appear, cut it out at once. The curculio must be closely watched during the formation of the fruit. Every morning jar down on sheets, both insects and stung fruit, and destroy them.

ARCH DUKE. Very large, black; prolific and of first quality. An excellent shipper. Ripens in October.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES. A new variety of the highest promise; large; color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, very fine-flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

BRADSHAW. A very large and fine early Plum; dark violet-red; juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive. Valuable for market and home use. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. Fruit oval, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree and is firm and sweet.

LOMBARD. Very productive: one of the best and most reliable for market. Violet-red, of medium size; flesh juicy and good; adheres to stone; rich and tender. A popular hardy variety, ripening in August.

GIANT PRUNE. A very large, oval, dark purple Plum of excellent quality. Handsome in appearance, sweet and delicious; a good shipper.

GRAND DUKE. A valuable addition to late Plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color; free from rot; ripening latter part of September.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Fruit medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe; rich, juicy, excellent in quality and of deserved popularity in a general collection.

MONARCH. One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage, an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish blue; a perfect freestone.

NIAGARA. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty as a market sort is unsurpassed.

REINE CLAUDE. Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary, of fine quality; very productive. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. A Plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber-colored, juicy and sprightly.

C H E R R I E S

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry. It may be planted near the street or used ornamentally for avenues, and it will produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of the hand, preserved, or will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties; are thoroughly hardy. The Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather and may be grown in most places.

General List of Cherries

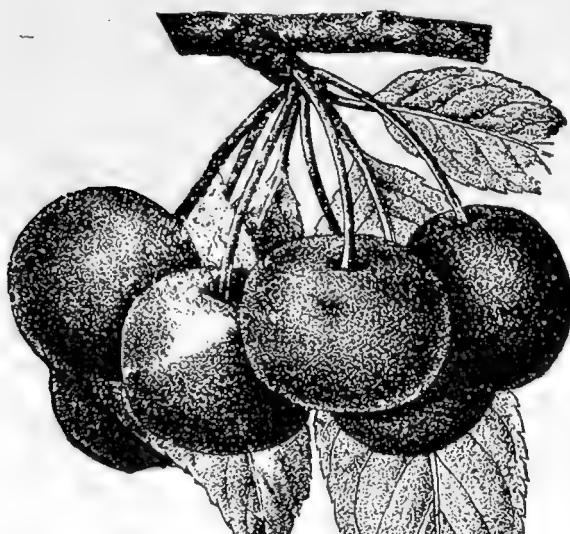
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

BLACK EAGLE. Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous, productive. July 1 to 15.

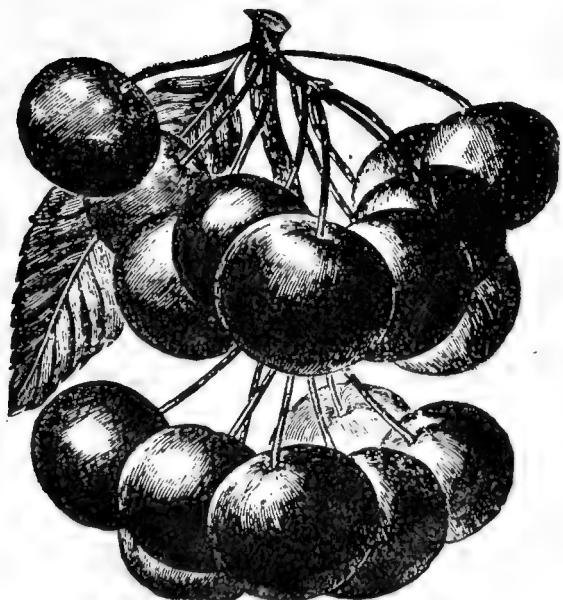
BLACK HEART. Black Ox-Heart. A very old variety. Fruit medium-sized, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early July.



This shows a bunch of 10 of our first-class 1 inch grade of Sour Cherry Trees.



WINDSOR.



EARLY RICHMOND.

MONTMORENCY CHERRY. The most popular of all hardy Cherries for market and home use. This Cherry is planted largely. The fruit is in great demand and sells at fancy prices. Montmorency has been growing in popularity all over the country each year, so that it has been almost impossible to grow trees fast enough to keep up with the demand. It is of large size, light red in color, stem rather short. The tree is very hardy and a vigorous grower. The trees bear fruit soon after planting.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very Large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent. Vigorous and productive. Last of June or July. A general favorite.

COE'S TRANSPARENT. Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; strong growing, productive. Late June.

DOWNER'S LATE RED. Large, light red; tender, juicy, delicious; vigorous and productive. A good late sort.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Very large, rich light yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet, one of the very best. Late June.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous and very productive. One of the best. Early July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly.

WINDSOR. New; originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, excellent; vigorous and productive. One of the best light-colored Cherries. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large, blackish red; rich acid, juicy, good; very productive.

EARLY RICHMOND. This is a hardy Cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting and bearing regularly every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees and can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Ripens through June.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, is productive, gives regular crops and is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

BOURGEAT. A golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

General List of Quinces

APPLE, OR ORANGE. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and excellent; valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties.

CHAMPION. Fruit very large, fair and showy, cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Tree handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect, bears abundantly while young.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. The most prolific of all known varieties; bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed; size large. Ripens between Orange and Champion.

REA'S MAMMOTH. A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome; equally as good and as productive. Tree hardy and healthy.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing about three months. A large-growing and desirable shade tree.

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to Downing, much hardier and very productive. Has the best fruit of all the varieties.

RUSSIAN. Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and windbreaks; valuable for feeding silk worms. Fruit of small size.

NUT TREES

WALNUT, BLACK. A native tree of large size, beautiful foliage. Very valuable for its timber. A rapid growing tree, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

WALNUT, JAPAN. Cordiformis. A tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy. Handsome form, immense green leaves, bearing heart-shaped, pointed nuts in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Meat sweet and of superior quality. Tree commences bearing when young.

CHESTNUT, JAPANESE. Seedling. These are among the most valuable and begin to bear at two or three years of age, the nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference, and running three to seven in a bur. They ripen very early and do not require frost to open the burs.

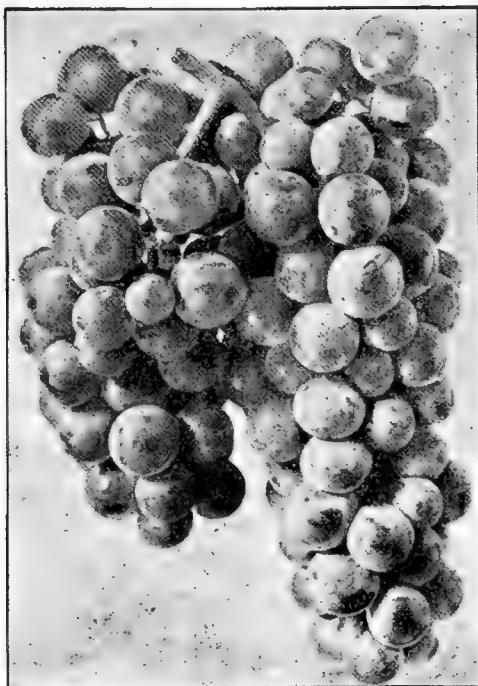
CHESTNUT, SPANISH. Seedling. A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly large nuts of good quality.

CHESTNUT, PARAGON. Grafted. Tree very vigorous, and upright grower, hardy and productive. Nuts large, kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality.

SMALL FRUITS

These may be successfully cultivated everywhere, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. If any thoughtful farmer will figure up the returns from a berry patch as compared with one of his heavy crops by area, he will be convinced as to the profits.

GRAPES



CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

musky flavor. Does best against buildings. Two weeks later than Isabella. Requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly, and is then one of the very best of our native grapes.

CLINTON. Black; bunches small and very compact; berries small, with sprightly flavor. A good table Grape when thoroughly ripe, and keeps well.

CONCORD. Black; bunch large, shoulder-ed, compact; berries large, tender-skinned, juicy, sweet; vine strong growing, hardy, productive. The standard market Grape of America.

DELAWARE. Small, light-red, thin-skin-ned; very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; requires a rich soil and a favorable situation on the south side of a building to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown.

EATON. Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds, very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive.

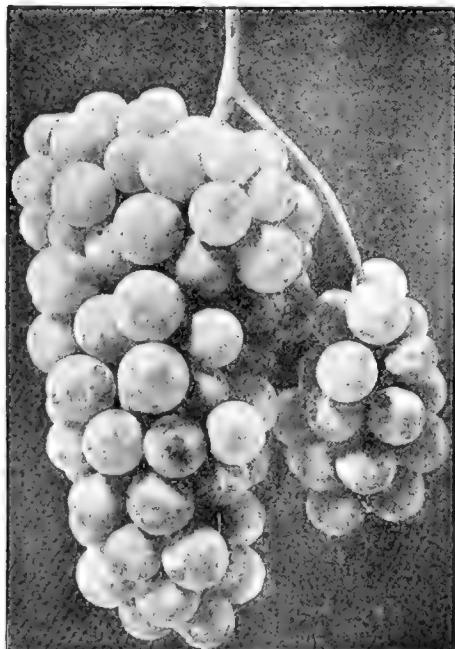
GREEN MOUNTAIN. New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shoul-

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on almost any good, dry soil, especially if the vines are trained against a building. Soil should be well drained and there should be a free exposure to sun and air. Because some of the more tender varieties will not grow, it is not necessary to conclude that others will not succeed. There are kinds adapted to almost every locality that may be grown on a very cheap and simple arbor, even on single poles or stakes. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes; this should be done in winter when the vines are dormant.

BRIGHTON. In color, form of bunch and berry, resembles Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy, productive.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Seedling of Moore's Early. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage which resists mildew. Bears profusely large clusters of fruit, usually shouldered and compact. Berries nearly round, black, with blue bloom; skin thin but tenacious; flesh rather firm, tender, rich, sweet, slightly vinous, with no foxiness or acidity. Ripens early, and hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening. We believe it has come to stay.

CATAWBA. A very late keeper; chocolate-colored; sweet, rich, with pleasant



GREEN MOUNTAIN.

dered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

HARTFORD. Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. Very early. Black.

ISABELLA. Black, bunches long, large; berries large, oval. Juicy, sweet and musky; an immense bearer and good keeper.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered bunches, of delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

MOORE'S EARLY. One of the best very early Grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety. Bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality good.

NIAGARA. One of the best known white Grapes. A splendid table Grape. Mid-season.

POCKLINGTON. Largest and most showy white; a standard of its class. Very hardy and prolific.

VERGENNES. Bunch and berry large, chocolate-colored; ripens early and keeps until mid-winter.

WORDEN. A seedling of Concord; ripens a few days earlier, has a larger berry, and a larger and more compact bunch; hardy and healthy; black, of fine quality and very desirable.

WYOMING RED. A decidedly fine, early red Grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color, with similar flavor. Ripens a week or ten days before Concord.

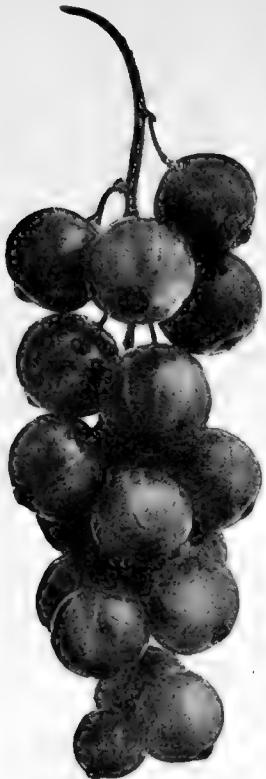
CURRANTS

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Few plants will live under such neglect as these generally receive, and very few so thoroughly repay good and proper treatment. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally, to keep the borers away. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

WILDER. A remarkable new variety for which we predict great popularity both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in



PRESIDENT WILDER CURRANT.



PERFECTION.

fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity, ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer, fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it.

CHAMPION BLACK. A new variety from England; pronounced the finest black Currant ever brought to notice. The bushes are very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

CHERRY. The largest of all red Currants; berries are sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Has been carefully cultivated for the past twelve years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better flavored, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick. It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it.

PERFECTION. A fine new currant of superior merit. Berry very large, larger than Fays; clusters averaging longer, color a beautiful bright red; flavor rich, mild sub-acid. A great bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The Perfection was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. Also received highest awards at Pan-American and St. Louis Expositions.

RED CROSS. A fine variety of large size, long clusters, and mild, pleasant flavor. Productive.

WHITE GRAPE. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid, of excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the 10th or 12th of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched through the summer.

DOWNING. Fruit smooth, larger than Houghton, roundish, light-green with distinct veins; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. The most valuable American variety.

PEARL. A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. Pearl is a favorite and hard to beat; bushes planted but one year are said to yield three quarts of berries. A robust, vigorous grower, with berries larger than Downing, and of excellent quality.

COLUMBUS. A new American seedling of English type; fruit large, greenish yellow, smooth, of high quality; bush strong, robust, has never shown a trace of mildew. Is believed to be the best American Gooseberry yet introduced.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket). A new American variety, for which the introducer claims great productiveness, hardiness, excellence of quality and freedom from mildew, it having been tested seven years beside other sorts, all of which, except Red Jacket, were badly affected. Berry large and smooth.

INDUSTRY. A variety of foreign origin which, in most northern portions of the United States, does well, and, under favorable conditions, is exceptionally free from mildew.

BRISTOL CO., MASS., APR. 13, 1906.

Inclosed find check. The trees arrived in good condition.

C. E. HATHeway & SON.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

THE STRAWBERRY may be grown to perfection on any ground that will produce a crop of potatoes, corn, peas or other vegetables. Ground that has been used for fruit or vegetables is the best.

The ground should be prepared the same as for other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width, and set plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. If set 12 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants, same as if set 16 inches, in rows 3 feet apart.

We give decided preference to April and May for planting Strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months, except pot grown plants which we offer after July 15th for summer and early fall planting. The earlier they are planted in the Spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

Those varieties marked "Imp." are pistillate or imperfect flowering. These varieties are among the best in quality and productiveness, but they must be planted with the perfect flowering varieties so that the blossoms will mix and fertilize. Plant the pistillate varieties between the perfect flowering, having one row of the perfect to every two or three of the pistillate.

One who has never tried it will be astonished to find how large a crop of berries can be produced on a few square yards in the garden; often more than enough to supply a large family. It is not at all unusual to get two or three bushels from a plot of ground one rod square.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CLIMAX. (Perfect.) This is an extremely popular new variety, very appropriately named as it *caps the climax* for growth, vigor and productiveness. It has yielded at the rate of over 25,000 quarts per acre. A great plant maker, with perfect blossoms, extra early, large fruit, enormously productive. The fruit is firm, good flavor, good red color, all anyone could desire. We advise all strawberry lovers to give it a trial.

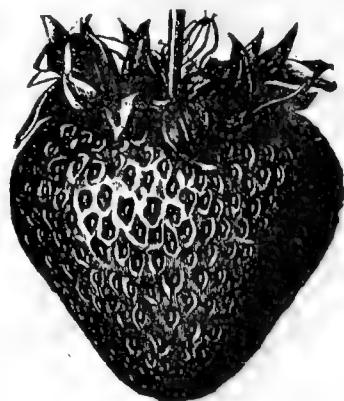
DUNLAP (Perfect). A very productive dark red conical berry of excellent quality, ripening medium early. If you want a variety that will give you good berries for your home, berries that will be in demand in your local market, berries good enough to send to your best friend, and a good variety for shipping, in any event don't overlook the Dunlap.

LADY GARRISON (Perfect). Fruit of large size, fine globular form, bright glossy red color and fine flavor, a strong rampant grower; begins to ripen early, and season extends through to the later ripening varieties.

PARSON'S BEAUTY (Perfect). One of the most productive berries grown. Medium to large size, dark red, commencing to ripen early and continuing through midseason. Plant of great vigor, with dark, rich green foliage. A grand market or family berry. Those not growing this splendid variety should give it a trial. Does its best on low, somewhat heavy land.

PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND (Perfect). An abundant bearer of very handsome bright glossy red berries. Has all the good points of the Gandy, better in quality, ripening about one week earlier than that popular variety. Will thrive on any soil, but best results are obtained on rich land; a long keeper and superb shipper.

DUNLAP.



MEAD (Perfect). This promising new variety originated in Massachusetts. The originator says: "It is a good thrifty grower, with healthy foliage, perfect blossom, and fruit as near perfection in shape and form as any I ever saw. Flesh reddish and solid, and to my taste one of the best in quality. It is a heavy cropper of good-sized berries, which hold their size well till close of season. It colors evenly, with no white tips, does well on all kinds of land, and will make a good showing on very light soil." It resembles the Clyde in shape; color glossy red and promises to rank with Sample as a producer and with Gandy as a shipper.

HAMPDEN, Co. Mass., May 16, 1906.

Your trees came to hand in first class condition and am very much obliged.

E. W. BILTON.

General List

BISMARCK (Perfect). We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape and good quality, with vigorous plants, full of vitality. It ripens all over at once, having no green tips, and the berries are quite firm and an excellent shipper. Season medium early.

BRANDYWINE (Perfect). Season medium to late. One of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center; stem short and stout, holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollinizers for pistillates of the season.

BUBACH (Imp.). One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety, and does not rust. Mid-season.

CLYDE (Perfect). One of the best of the early, large-fruited varieties, yielding abundantly, and is very profitable. The berries are bright in color, hold up well, being moderately firm, and owing to their quality, good size, earliness and fresh color, sell quickly and bring in good returns.

EXCELSIOR (Perfect). This is a valuable, early, perfect-blossoming strawberry. Large, fine color, vigorous plant, firm, productive and desirable for home use or for market. After repeated trials we do not hesitate to say that we know of no other early strawberry that is its equal. Successful on all soils.

GANDY (Perfect). This superb late variety is second to none as a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine-flavored, late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price. This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for a fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration.

GLEN MARY (Perfect). A choice variety that will well repay extra care and culture, delighting the amateur; and one that is profitable, also, in a fancy market. The berries are large, bright glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price; moderately firm and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. Season medium to late.

HAVERLAND (Imp.). The smallest plants of the Haverland bear abundantly. The fruit is long and large, light red, very attractive, moderately firm; season early. A valuable berry for home use.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Perfect). A good variety if grown in thin matted rows, but if allowed to set all the plants it will make, it will become so thickly matted in the row that it cannot mature a crop. The berries are medium size, deep red and excellent quality. One of the earliest.

JESSIE (Perfect). A highly colored berry of excellent quality, succeeding best in heavy and stiff soils of high fertility.

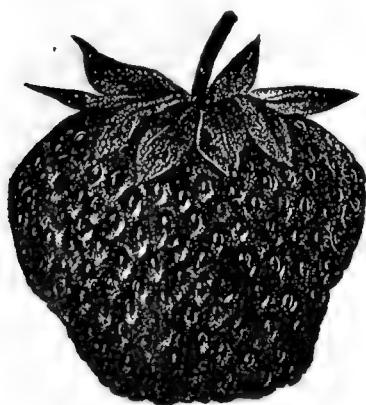
KANSAS (Imp.). The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, and as free from disease or rust as any ever grown. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface, but through and through. This feature, together with its very strong strawberry flavor, will make it, when it becomes better known, perhaps the most popular strawberry for canning ever yet produced. Time of ripening, late. It is

very productive of fine medium to large berries that make a very handsome showing in the package, and always attract the best buyers, and the berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety.

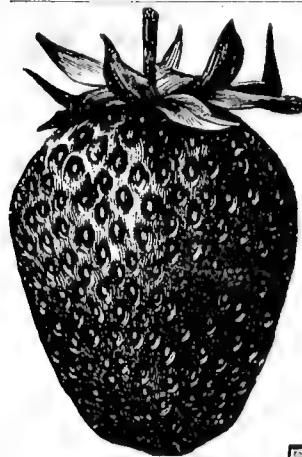
MARSHALL (Perfect). The plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large, fourteen berries having been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe, but covers all over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent.

NEW YORK. This variety is fast becoming a favorite. It is a cross of Bubach and Jessie. Mr. Kellogg says: "New York is a fancy berry for fancy trade. Very large, bright red, strong foliage, and heavy fruiter."

SAMPLE (Imp.). This new berry originated in Massachusetts. It is of large size, quite firm, commences to ripen mid-season and continues till very late, keeping up a



KANSAS.



SAMPLE.

test beside all the older varieties, as well as all the later introductions, and has completely out-classed them all. This wonderful Raspberry is certainly a fitting tribute to the originator for the zeal he has displayed in the interest of horticulture.

Following is the originator's description of it:

"**THE HERBERT** is the best of 30 seedling Raspberries fruited during the last 14 years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardiness, it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by Anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red Raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the

continual supply of large berries to the end. The foliage is large and healthy, blossom imperfect, fruit of good quality. It is truly a marvel of productiveness and a variety which will yield dollars to those who plant it.

SHARPLESS (Perfect). A well-known and popular variety, producing large berries of mild, pleasant flavor. Berries are large, color bright crimson. Its large, handsome fruit and good quality have made it a favorite. Mid-season.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (Perfect) A large handsome berry with healthy foliage and finely colored fruit. It is one of the best berries we know and one of the best pollinizers for pistillate sorts.

RASPBERRIES

THE HERBERT RASPBERRY is a chance seedling that sprang up about 14 years ago in the garden of R. B. Whyte, one of the most prominent and best known amateur horticulturists in the City of Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough



Showing 60-pint Crate of Herbert picked July 5, 1905.

very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Season, 5 to 6 days before Cuthbert. Holds its size well to end of season."

"Very strong grower, good crop, fruit large to very large, bright to deep red; firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good flavored, good to very good quality; promising from all points of view. Yield from 12 plants, 50 boxes of fruit."

From the Horticulturist at the Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y.:

"In reply to your request of August 6, in regard to report on the Herbert Raspberry, will say that this variety has made a very good showing this year. The winter injury on two 27-foot rows was 5 and 10 per cent, respectively, the yield averaging 368 ounces. The injury to one row of Cuthberts of the same length was 25 per cent., the yield being 226 ounces. The growth of the canes of HERBERT is not so tall on our soil as that of Cuthbert, but we find that the berries average larger and are nearly as attractive as Cuthbert in general appearance. It is certainly a variety worthy of trial, and I have no hesitation in recommending it for this purpose."

It has been a heavy bearer of extra large fine colored berries that pick easily and ship in fine condition in the hottest weather and at the end of the season was just as firm as at the beginning. It is a good plant maker and stood 30 below zero without killing a tip.

CARE AND CULTURE OF RASPBERRIES.

Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. *Red Raspberries*, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4x5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. *Blackcaps* are raised similarly to the Red varieties; they may be raised on lighter soil than the Red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about three feet.

BLACKCAPS

CUMBERLAND. The fruit is simply enormous; the berries measure nearly an inch in diameter; but, in spite of this, are unusually firm and thus well adapted for standing long shipments. In time of ripening it precedes Gregg. The bush is extremely vigorous and remarkably free from disease.

KANSAS. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. The best Blackcap on our grounds.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

PHOENIX. This is a very superior extra early red variety, surpassing all the old varieties in size, firmness and productiveness. It is the earliest Red Raspberry that makes the big money. A prominent Connecticut fruit grower who has had many years' experience raising Red Raspberries says: "The Phoenix last year was two weeks earlier than the Cuthbert and it also lasted as late, making a season of about six weeks. I consider an early season and a long season a great advantage, since the first prices are always the best and you get the inside track in the market; also, a severe storm or a few days' glut in the market is much less of a loss. The Phoenix holds up its size well all through the season. The last berries are as good as the first and the appearance of the berry is very

attractive indeed. It is a good looker and an extra good canner. The Phoenix is phenomenally hardy and needs no shortening in. Even the end buds carry out their full quota of fruit. It thrives on land that is wet or dry, poor or rich; but fertilize highly if you want the best results. The Phoenix is early, it is late, it is a good looker, a good cropper, a good seller and a good canner. It is hardiest of the hardy. It thrives on all soils and is very free from disease." We know of no other we can recommend so highly and that has such a wonderful combination of good qualities.

COLUMBIAN. A seedling of Cuthbert, grown near Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. Is propagates from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. Its canes are .10 to 16 feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter; very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without harm. Fruit very large, some-



PHOENIX.

what conical, dark red, adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific.

CUTHBERT. Very large and handsome, of good quality; ripens a little late and continues a long time in fruit; hardy and productive.

MARLBORO. Strong, upright; canes very hardy; an abundant bearer of large, bright crimson fruit of good quality; fine for market. Ripens early.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. Fruit large, purple, soft, with a slightly sub-acid flavor; very hardy, and an abundant bearer; highly approved for family use.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden.

BLACKBERRIES

In garden culture, Blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart, and the plants about 4 feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows 8 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off till about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and should not be so closely pruned in the spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as for Raspberries.



ELDORADO.

ELDORADO. Eldorado now stands high above any other Blackberry, and all agree that it has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. While it is of superior flavor and very large, the vines will also stand the winters of the far northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, the fruit being jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Very sweet and without core.

RATHBUN. Fruit is of enormous size, far surpassing that of any other variety, 45 berries filling a quart box; single specimens measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the whole crop is very uniform. Fruit is quite firm, sweet, luscious, with no core, and ships well. Plant is not very hardy; a strong grower, with branches curving over, touching the ground and propagating themselves like a blackcap raspberry.

MINNEWASKI. Vigorous, enormously productive of extra large fine fruit that ripens extremely early, has been a great market variety for the Hudson River section.

SNYDER. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns.

THE WARD BLACKBERRY. A New Jersey Wonder. This new Blackberry was found growing in a fence row, a long-side of a patch of Wilson. It is probably a seedling of the Kittatinny and Wilson. Has all the good qualities of the Kittatinny and none of its defects. The plant is remarkably vigorous and healthy, free from rust, well branched yet making strong, erect fruiting canes enabling them to carry and develop their immense loads of fruit. Foliage dark green, healthy and free from rust, blossom perfect, never showing a sign of doubling. Fruit immense in size, jet black in color, very firm, tender and melting, without core and of the highest quality. Its unparalleled productiveness and splendid quality make it one of the best Blackberries, if not the very best for market and home garden.

MERSEREAU. This variety was originated in Western New York, where the mercury falls below zero each winter. It has been well tested and found to be perfectly hardy. It makes very large canes, is very productive, of large size, delicious quality, hangs on the bushes till fully ripe, does not turn red in the baskets, has an unusually long season.

Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "It is one of the most promising varieties I know."

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The best of the Blackberry family and decidedly the most productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter-kill.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Although still greatly neglected in many places, the people of all sections in city, town and country are awakening to the fact that the town lot and farm yard, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of ornamentals; that an investment of hardy trees, shrubs, roses and plants used in beautifying the home grounds and street, returns a greater interest in actual cash value than is possible with an outlay of similar amount in almost any other way, to say nothing of the added beauty, the increased comfort and health of the occupants.

Hardy trees and shrubs can now be obtained at moderate cost, that will stand the extremes of temperature and soil of nearly all sections; judicious selection will obtain deciduous and evergreen trees that make beautiful specimens the year through, deciduous trees and shrubs giving constant succession of bloom through the season, while the purple, variegated leaved and weeping forms are always ready for variety and contrast.

Desirable Ornamental Trees to Plant

A LIST OF TREES RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

For more complete list and description, write for our ornamental catalogue.

FOR STREETS, ROADS AND WIDE AVENUES. American Elm, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Carolina Poplar, Pin Oak.

FOR DRIVEWAYS THROUGH LAWNS AND PARKS. Norway Maple, Salisburia or Gingko, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, to which we add American and European Lindens.

SINGLE SPECIMENS OF LARGE GROWTH. English and Rivers' Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; English and Purple-Leaf Elms; American, European and White-Leaf Lindens; Norway, Purple Norway, Sycamore and Cut-Leaf Maples; Horse Chestnuts; Austrian and Scotch Pines; Norway and Colorado Spruces.

SINGLE SPECIMENS OF MEDIUM GROWTH. Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Catalpa Bungei, Purple Birch, Horse Chestnuts, Laburnum, Chinese Magnolias, Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitæs, etc.

STRONG GROWING TREES OF PYRAMIDAL HABIT. Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars.

TREES THAT THRIVE IN MOIST LOCATIONS. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

TREES THAT THRIVE ON DRY KNOTS OF POOR SOIL. Silver Leaf Maples and Poplars.

BEST TREES FOR WIND BREAKS. Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

FLOWERING TREES. Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Trees, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Lindens, Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white; Catalpa, Thorns, pink, scarlet, red, white.

CUT-LEAVED TREES. Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

PURPLE AND SCARLET-LEAVED TREES. Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Prunus Pissardi, Purple Norway and Sycamore Maples, Japan Maples.

WEEPING OR PENDULOUS TREES. Ash, Beech, Birch (Cut-leaved and Young's), Cherry (Dwarf and Japanese), Crab, Cypress, Dogwood, Elm (Camperdown), Linden (White-leaved), Maple (Wier's), Mountain Ash (European), Mulberry (Teas'), Willow (Babylonica, Kilmarnock, and New American).

HEDGING. California Privet, Barberry Thunbergii, American Arbor vitæ, Hemlock and Norway Spruce, Honey Locust.

DECIDUOUS TREES

BEECH, PURPLE-LEAVED. Dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and in the fall to dark purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. An exceedingly rapid grower. Heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of white and purplish flowers in midsummer; very attractive.

CRAB, DOUBLE-FLOWERING AMERICAN. New. A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size; blooms while very young. The flowers resemble delicate pink roses. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose bush.

HORSE CHESTNUT, RED. Beautiful, slow growing tree, with rosy red flowers.

HORSE CHESTNUT, WHITE. Beautiful creamy white, fragrant flowers. A fine, symmetrical tree, with large, rich foliage.

LINDEN. The American and European Lindens are our best large-leaved shade trees. Specially adapted to lawn planting. Foliage is dense, and when in bloom their fragrance is delightful. The Lindens are all beautiful and merit more notice than they receive. They possess many valuable qualities.

LABURNUM OR GOLDEN CHAIN. A native of Europe, with smooth, shining foliage, attaining the height of 20 feet. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of droop-

ing racemes of yellow flowers, which, as Cowper elegantly describes them, are "rich in streaming gold." They appear in June.

MAGNOLIA. A class of valuable and beautiful trees, because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection.

MAGNOLIA, ACUMINATA. (Cucumber Tree.) A magnificent native tree, with large pointed leaves, six to nine inches long; blossoms green and yellow, four to six inches in diameter; fruit resembles a green cucumber.

MAGNOLIA, CHINESE VARIETIES. These are the dwarf growing, large flowering varieties, of which the best are Speciosa and Soulageana, white with red-purple centres, and Conspicua, pure white.

MAPLE, NORWAY. Round, spreading head; leaves large, thin, green on both sides, dark and shining.

MAPLE, SUGAR. For most purposes the most desirable shade tree in cultivation.

MAPLE, SILVER. For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT LEAF. Graceful, imposing, and of extremely rapid growth, with foliage exquisitely cut.

MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN. Erect-growing, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter.

MOUNTAIN ASH, OAK-LEAVED. Compact, pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath. Flowers and berries like the preceding.

PALUSTRIS OR PIN OAK. A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting, and becoming very popular.

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED. (*Prunus Pissardi.*) Black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining very constant in color till late in the fall. Red fruit, which is said to be good.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Desirable where quick shade is wanted, as it is one of the most rapid growing trees, and will thrive where most other sorts will fail.

LOMBARDY. A well known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form, and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

THORN, ENGLISH HAWTHORNE. The celebrated hedge plant, bearing a profusion of double rose-shaped flowers.

THORN, DOUBLE ROSE. Double rose-colored, fragrant flowers; with white tips.

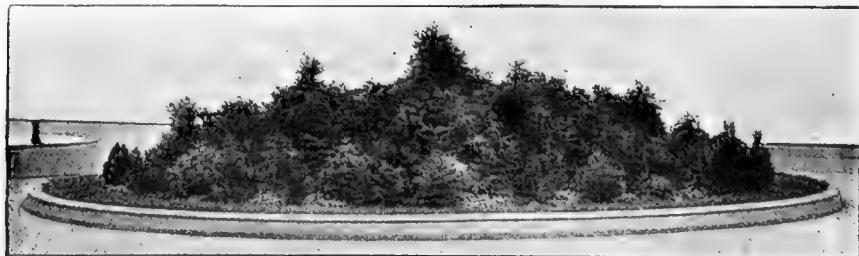
THORN, DOUBLE WHITE. Small, double white flowers of great beauty. Makes a fine contrast when planted with the Scarlet.

THORN, SCARLET. Flowers large and double, bright scarlet.

TULIP TREE. Among the largest and handsomest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens, and one of the best for any situation where it has room to grow. Bark smooth, leaves glossy and fiddle shaped; flowers resemble tulips and appear in June.

EVERGREEN TREES

The advantages resulting from the general planting of Evergreens are many, and no grounds are complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer heat and winter cold. Property is increased in value if its buildings are protected from winter storms by belts or large clumps of Evergreens, and a garden sheltered by tall Evergreen hedges will produce vegetables from one to two weeks earlier than an open field.



A Bed of Young Evergreens.

The sap of most Evergreen trees being of a resinous nature is not so active in early spring as that of deciduous trees, and, as a rule, all Evergreens and Coniferous trees succeed better planted later in spring and earlier in autumn than deciduous trees. The latter part of April, or during May, and the latter part of summer, say in August, are the best times, in ordinary seasons, for transplanting in this latitude. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season is favorable.

In handling and planting Evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their roots being resinous, when once dry water has no power to restore them. Dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly. Cover the roots with fresh soil, and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them, fill up, pound again, and finish by bringing fresh loose soil about the tree with a hoe. If trees are planted when the ground is very wet, the pounding must be omitted until it is in working order, to prevent baking. Planted in this way, and thoroughly cultivated with plow and hoe every week, Evergreens seldom fail to give abundant satisfaction. Give a heavy mulch July 1, and they are all right for the season.

ARBOR VITAE. (American.) One of the finest evergreens for single planting or hedges.

GLOBE. Dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any training.

SIBERIAN. Similar to American, but retains its green color better.

PINE, WHITE. Foliage white silvery green. Well known tree.

SCOTCH. Robust spreading tree with stout, erect shoots.

RETINOSPORA, FILIFERA. Elegant formed tree with slender drooping branches.

PLUMOSA. Graceful habit with delicate glaucous foliage.

PLUMOSA AUREA. Foliage tipped with golden yellow.

SPRUCE, WHITE. A native medium sized tree of pyramidal form.

NORWAY. Similar to above, but more rapid grower, and coarser foliage.

COLORADO BLUE. This magnificent tree is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and has endured a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. It is of fine, compact habit, and of very symmetrical growth, becoming a stately, spreading tree. The rich blue, or sage color, of its foliage makes a marked contrast to the green of other trees. The most popular "true blue" Evergreen.

HEMLOCK. A graceful and beautiful tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

These are much smaller than trees, and occupy much less space. They are very valuable planted as single specimens in the door yard, or in groups or masses, and a little planning in setting the kinds in the group will readily bring out the greatest individual beauty of the different kinds.

Hardy shrubs like the Weigelas, Deutzias, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc., when planted in masses produce a magnificent effect. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

Deciduous trees, shrubs and vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. By the proper use of the pruning knife or shears, the plants may be kept in handsome shape and proper size.

The best time for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

While our energies have been largely devoted to growing fruit stock we are increasing yearly our ornamental stock and are prepared to meet the increasing demand in this line. We have much land well suited for the propagation of ornamental stock which we are utilizing and all those who are thinking of beautifying their home grounds will do well to correspond with us, submit their lists or let us advise and we can quote special terms on large orders.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE—Althea Variegated; Filbert; Barberry, Corchorus, Dogwood, Elder, Golden, Eleagnus Longipes, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Variegated; Weigela Variegated.

SHRUBS THAT FLOWER IN MAY—Almonds, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Exochorda, Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Paeonia, Wistaria.

IN JUNE—Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Eleagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilacs; Paeonias, Herbaceous; Rhododendrons, Snowballs, Spireas, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria.

IN JULY—Clethra, Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER—Althea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle; Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

SHRUBS WHOSE FLOWERS ARE SUCCEEDED BY ORNAMENTAL FRUIT—Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Eleagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy.

RAZALEA (Mollis or Chinese). Few classes of plants give a greater range of colors. These are especially attractive when planted in groups. Flowers appear in great profusion before the leaves in Spring.

ALMOND, DOUBLE PINK. Small, rose-like flowers in May, before leaves appear.

ALMOND, DOUBLE WHITE. Similar to the pink, but flowers are pure white.

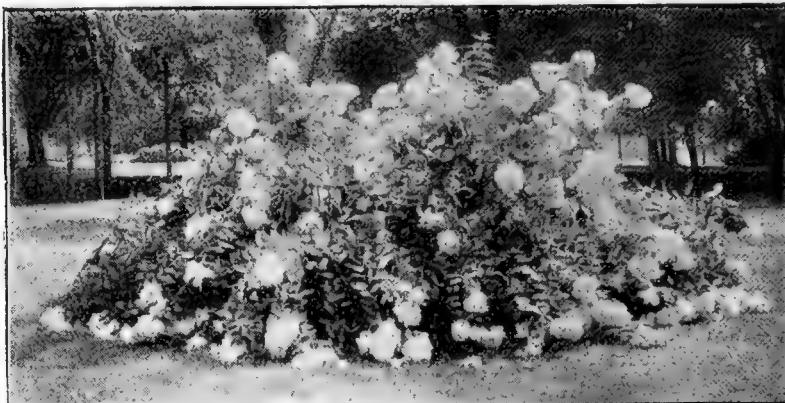
ALTHEA in variety, blooming in August and September. Double and single red, white, purple and combinations of these colors, also with variegated foliage.

BARBERRY PERPUREA. Purple foliage.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. Beautiful foliage and berries in autumn.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Fragrant, chocolate colored flowers in August.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Vine with fragrant white flowers.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS. Vines with large flowers, purple, white, blue and red.

DOGWOOD. Red branched. White flowers in June.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. Pink flowers in June.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. White flowers in June.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf shrub with white flowers in June.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. Cherry-like edible berries in July.

ELDER GOLDEN. Yellow foliage.

FORSYTHIA in variety. Yellow flowers early in spring.

FRINGE, PURPLE OR SMOKE TREE. Has curious bloom resembling smoke.

FRINGE, WHITE. White flowers in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED TARTARIAN. Upright shrub with red flowers in June.

HONEYSUCKLE, WHITE TARTARIAN. Same as above but with white flowers in June.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN. Vine with fragrant white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN GOLD VEINED. Vine with yellow variegated foliage.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Immense white flowers changing to pink. August and September.

JAPAN QUINCE. Scarlet flowers early in spring.

LILAC, PERSIAN. Bluish purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN. White flowers.

CHAS. X. Reddish purple flowers.

MARIE LE GRAY. Best white flowering.

PLUM, Double Flowering. Double pink flowers in May.

PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*). Purple foliage.

PEONIA. Tree. Low shrub, with flowers of gorgeous colors.

RHODODENDRONS. Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. Choice named varieties as follows:

A. Lincoln, crimson; Anna Parsons, soft red; Betsy Parson, reddish purple; Delicatissima, white and blush; Everestianum, rose; Gen. Grant, bright red; Parson's Gloriosa, soft rose; Parson's Grandiflora, rose; Purpureum Elegans, purple; President Lincoln, soft rose.

SPIREA BILLARDII. Spikes of rosy pink flowers from June through the summer.

ANTONY WATERER. Broad beads of deep pink flowers.

AUREA. Golden foliage, small white flowers.

PRUNIFOLIA. Double white flowers in bunches.

SPIREA REEVESII. Beautiful clusters of white flowers.

THUNBERGII. Single white flowers in bunches; very graceful.

VAN HOUTTE. Finest of the Spireas. White flowers.

SNOWBALL, JAPANESE, Deep rich green foliage with globular heads of pure white sterile flowers.

SNOWBALL, GUELDER ROSE. Globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE. (*Coronarius.*) Pure white highly scented flowers.

SYRINGA AUREA. Golden yellow foliage.

WIEGELA CANDIDA. Pure white flowers in June.

ROSEA. Pink flowers in June.

AMABILIS. Robust grower; pink flowers.

EVA RATHKE. Brilliant crimson flowers.

VARIEGATED. White flowers; silvery variegated foliage.

WISTARIA. Chinese Purple. Hardy climber with racemes of pale purple flowers.

CHINESE WHITE. Differing from above only in color, being pure white.

HEDGE PLANTS

The usefulness of suitable hedges for both ornament and defense is now everywhere appreciated. To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide deep trench and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set solidly as a post then mulch heavily with loose strawy manure for a distance of from one to two feet on each side, according to the size of the plants. This precaution is especially necessary with Evergreens.

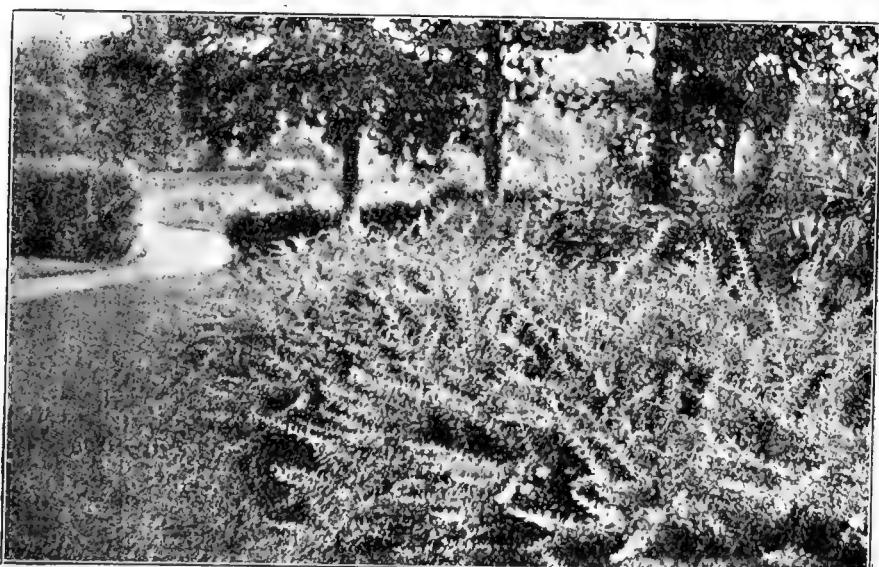
EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS. American Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock, and Pines are used for hedges. See description of each under Evergreens.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is the most glossy leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is the universal favorite at Newport and other fashionable seaside resorts. The plant has light green stems and white flowers in June. Transplants easily, grows in almost any soil and location, even where quite shaded, and can be trimmed to any desired form.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit seldom over four feet, unrivalled for beauty. Foliage a bright green until Autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the winter giving a very pleasing effect.

JAPAN QUINCE, SPIREAS, LILACS, and other shrubs are used effectively as hedges.



BARBERRY THUNBERGII.

We have growing in our nurseries a large stock of this beautiful, graceful plant very desirable for hedges or for grouping. The crimson berries remain on throughout the winter giving a bright coloring to the winter landscape.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS

Below we mention a few of the best and most popular varieties of these useful plants which are exceeding valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. These will live all winter in the open ground and bloom freely every year.

BLANKET FLOWER, (*Gaillardia*). A fine border plant with purple and yellow flowers two inches across.

BLEEDING HEART, (*Dicentra*). Brilliant rosy heart-shaped flowers hanging from a gracefully curved stem. Fine for borders.

BELLFLOWER or Balloon Flower. (*Platycodon*). Large bell shaped blue flowers which are borne profusely all summer on neat branched upright stalks.

CANDYTUFT, (*Iberis Sempervirens*). A desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage producing innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers during April and May.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Hardy. These give an immense profusion of bloom late in the season when other flowers have been destroyed by frost.

COLUMBINE. (*Aquilegia Chrysanthia*). A fine garden plant. Bright golden yellow flowers with long thread like spurs. Fragrant.

FOXGLOVE. (*Digitalis*). Handsome and showy with large tubular flowers thickly clustered on tall spikes. They succeed everywhere and give a wealth of flowers during June and July.

GOLDEN GLOW. (*Rudbeckia*). A large showy plant six to eight feet high bearing profusely large yellow flowers on long graceful stems.

HELIANTHUS Multiflorus. Hardy Sunflower. Large showy plants of easy culture with rich golden-yellow flowers of the size and form of Dahlias.

HIBISCUS. Crimson Eye. A variety of Marsh Mallow producing flowers of great beauty often six inches across, pure milk-white with a large spot of rich velvety crimson in center. Blooms freely all summer.

IRIS, GERMAN. The flowers resemble mammoth orchids in their peculiar shape and delicate colors, shading, delicacy of structure, etc. In richness and purity of colors few flowers surpass them and they are more or less fragrant. They bloom profusely in spring and early summer and do well in ordinary garden soil, thriving year after year even if neglected.

IRIS, JAPAN. (*Kaempferi*). There are no flowers, not even the finest Orchids, that exceed in beautiful and fantastic forms or in rich, pure and beautiful colors, the Japan Iris. Flowers are of immense size, often ten inches or more across, and are produced in a veritable cloud of bloom. The colors range from pure white through violet, lilac, rose, purple and blue and combinations of colors and markings almost impossible to describe. The season of blooming is June and July.

JAPAN PLUME GRASS. (*Eulalia*). Stalks four to six feet high with long narrow striped leaves and showy plumes which remain on all winter.

LARKSPUR, HARDY. (*Delphinium*). These produce long spikes of blue flowers from June until late in the fall.

PEARL. (*Achille Ptarmica*). Beautiful double clusters of pure white flowers blooming freely all summer. Excellent for cut flowers and cemetery planting.

PEONIAS. Beautiful, showy and easily cultivated. The newer varieties produce very large handsome regularly formed blooms resembling and rivalling the roses in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. We offer the best sorts varying from pure white, salmon and blush to lilac and deep rose.

PERENNIAL PEA. (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). A beautiful climbing plant with pale green foliage. Flowers, pea-like, deep rosy-red, produced in racemes in great abundance all summer. Superb for cutting.

PHLOX. The most widely known and popular of all garden plants commanding itself to every one by its variety and beauty..

POPPIY, ORIENTAL. These large flowered Poppies are among the most brilliant and showy of hardy plants. Flowers large, from four to six inches across, bright crimson with black center. May and June.

PLUME POPPY. (*Bocconia Cordata*). A tall stately plant with large terminal plumes of white flowers on stems six to eight feet high. July and August.

PYRETHUM ROSEUM. Fern like foliage, flowers pink or red petals with vivid yellow centers resembling asters.

SPEEDWELL. (*Veronica Longiflora*). Flowers exquisitely beautiful of a rich deep blue color borne in dense, erect spikes a foot long completely covering the plant. August and September.

SPIREA JAPONICA. (*Astilbe*). Handsome dark green foliage and showy spikes of pure white flowers.

MERRIMACK Co., N. H., Apr. 16, 1906.

We were very much pleased with the fruit trees we ordered of you last year.

E. H. PARK.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

ALFRED COLOMB. Brilliant carmine crimson.
ABEL CARRIERE. Velvety crimson.
AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink.
ANNE DE DIESBACH. Brilliant carmine.
BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Velvety maroon.
CLIO. Flesh color, shaded with rosy pink.
EARL OF DUFFERIN. Velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.
FISHER HOLMES. Deep glowing crimson.
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant crimson.
GIANT OF BATTLES. Crimson, double.
GLOIRE LYONNAISE. White, tinted yellow.
JEAN LIBAUD. Crimson maroon.
JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose.
MABEL MORRISON. White, tinged with blush.

CLIMBING

BALTIMORE BELLE. White.
QUEEN OF PRAIRIE. Bright rosy red.
CRIMSON RAMBLER. Crimson.
CELINE FORESTIER. Tea. Sulphur yellow.
YELLOW RAMBLER. Yellow in bud.

MOSS ROSES

BLANCHE MOREAU. White.
SALET. Light rose.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Red.

TEA and HYBRID TEA ROSES

WHITE LA FRANCE. White, tinted with flesh.
CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Shell pink.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Deep pink, free blooming.

MADAM COCHET. Carmine rose, shaded with yellow.
LA FRANCE. Silvery pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

PERSIAN YELLOW. Yellow.
MADAM PLANTIER. Pure white, free bloomer.
COQUETTE DES ALPS. White, tinged with carmine.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. Pure white.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. White, rosy center, free bloomer.
SOLEIL D'OR. Yellow and reddish gold, hardy.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and, being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Very large; makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive.

BARRS MAMMOTH. The finest and most profitable of all. Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter.

PALMETTO. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early, very large, very prolific; all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other.

RHUBARB

RHUBARB, MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Enemies of Fruit Trees and Plants

Only a few years ago little or nothing was known about fungous diseases, and almost nothing about the insects that trouble the fruit-grower. But we know now the life history of all the common insects, as well as fungous diseases, and know how to combat them at each stage of their life. It is only necessary to follow directions, and be prompt and thorough, to insure success. A man will spend weeks cultivating his corn field, that will barely yield a crop to cover the labor, and begrudge a week's time to his fruit, that will yield him returns running into hundreds of dollars' profit per acre.

I N S E C T S

There are some insects that escape our attention entirely unless we look closely. Among these are the gnats, mites, scale lice, and the ordinary plant-lice. These are all insects that live by sucking the sap of the plant for food, and have to be combated with some mixture that dries on them, stopping up their breathing pores, which are arranged along their sides, or else by their caustic action eats away their tissues and destroys them. They have a great many natural enemies. Among them are the Ichneumon Fly—a fly looking much like a tiny wasp—and the Lady Bug. The insects that eat the leaves for food, such as the Potato Bug, the Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar, etc., are killed by poisoning their food, and some form of arsenic has been found best for this purpose.

F O R M U L A S F O R S P R A Y I N G

P A R I S G R E E N. 1 lb. Paris Green. 3 lbs. lime, 100 gallons water. Spray upon foliage to kill elm leaf beetle and all biting insects. Commonly used with Bordeaux Mixture.

K E R O S E N E E M U L S I O N. 2 gals. kerosene, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. common soap, 1 gal. water. Dissolve the soap in hot water, add kerosene, and churn all together until a white creamy mass is formed, which thickens on cooling. Dilute nine times before using. This is to kill the sucking insects.

L I M E S U L P H U R S P R A Y I N G M I X T U R E. 14 lbs. lime, 14 lbs. flowers of sulphur, 40 gals. water. Put about one-third of the water in a receptacle, then the sulphur, and lastly the lime, and stir constantly until the lime is slaked, then boil for an hour, or until the mixture becomes a reddish amber color which indicates the sulphur has been dissolved. Add balance of water, and it is ready for use. Only best quality of fresh lime should be used. This mixture should be applied while fresh, and only on dormant trees, to kill San Jose scale insect.

B O R D E A U X M I X T U R E. 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. fresh lime, 40 to 50 gals. water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in hot water, or from a coarse bag suspended in cold water; slake the lime separately. Dilute the former to about 20 gals., into which pour the lime diluted to about 10 gals., stirring the mixture; dilute further to form the 40 or 50 gallons. Stock solutions of the copper sulphate or lime, rate 1 lb. to 1 gal. water, can be kept indefinitely. Bordeaux Mixture is for fungous diseases, and by adding Paris Green to it, it can be made a remedy for both fungus and insects. 3 ounces of Paris Green to the barrel is enough. The Bordeaux Mixture, when used on such plants and trees as the peach and Japanese plum, should only be used about half the above strength, as the foliage is injured by the stronger mixture.

Madison, Wis., February 5, 1907.

Last year on our farm at Wallingford, Connecticut, we planted some 4,000 peach trees, purchased from you. Not over half a dozen failed to grow. The trees were clean, thrifty and all right. We congratulate you on the high quality of your nursery product.

Very respectfully,

W. A. HENRY & SON.

per W. A. Henry

Prof. W. A. HENRY is Dean of the College of Agriculture University of Wisconsin and Director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
NURSERYMEN
YALESVILLE CONNECTICUT



Partial view of field of Herbert Raspberries, showing thirteen months' growth.

AS CHOICE A COLLECTION OF
FRUIT TREES
AS CAN BE FOUND IN ANY NURSERY